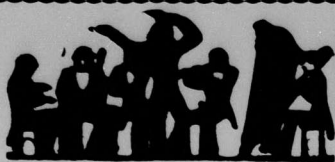


LEADING ARTICLES—August 22, 1930
BOSTON CONVENTION CALL
RAWLEIGH OF FREEPORT
THE POWER OF MONEY
CALIFORNIA MIDDLE-AGED WORKERS
LABOR DAY BUTTON



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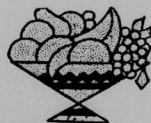
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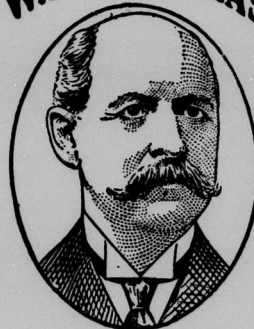
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LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council

VOL. XXIX

SAN FRANCISCO, FRIDAY, AUGUST 22, 1930

No. 29

BOSTON CONVENTION CALL!

Washington, D. C., August 11, 1930.

To All Affiliated Unions, Greeting:

You are hereby notified that, in pursuance of the constitution of the American Federation of Labor, the fiftieth annual convention of the American Federation of Labor will be held at the Convention Hall, Statler Hotel, Boston, Massachusetts, beginning at 10 o'clock, Monday morning, October 6, 1930, and will continue in session from day to day until the business of the convention shall have been completed.

Representation—Representation in the convention will be on the following basis From National or International Unions, for less than 4000 members, one delegate; 4000 or more, two delegates; 8000 or more, three delegates; 16,000 or more, four delegates; 32,000 or more, five delegates; 64,000 or more, six delegates; 128,000 or more, seven delegates; 256,000 or more, eight delegates, and so on; and from Central Bodies and State Federation, and from local trade unions not having a National or International Union, and from Federal Labor Unions, one delegate.

Organizations to be entitled to representation must have obtained a certificate of affiliation (charter) at least one month prior to the convention; and no person will be recognized as a delegate who is not a member in good standing of the organization he is elected to represent.

Only bona fide wage workers who are not members of or eligible to membership in other trade unions are eligible as delegates from Federal Trade Unions.

As you will observe by this convention call, officers and delegates to this convention will be permitted to participate in the deliberations of the fiftieth annual convention of the American Federation of Labor. For half a century the organized workers have been aggressively carrying on the campaign of organization. Our great movement has been builded slowly but in a most substantial and enduring way. The struggles which have attended the growth and expansion of the American Federation of Labor have been keen and intense and the sacrifices made have been very great. Our half century of service and progress and the fact that we are holding the fiftieth annual convention of the American Federation of Labor and the substantial progress which reports will show has been made during the past year should inspire the hosts of labor and strengthen their purpose to carry on the industrial fight for better living standards and improved social and economic conditions of employment.

The officers and members of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor especially appeal to National and International Unions, State Federations of Labor, City Central Bodies and local organizations to make special efforts to send delegates to this fiftieth annual convention.

Delegates must be elected at least two weeks previous to the convention, and their names forwarded to the secretary of the American Federation of Labor immediately after their election.

Delegates are not entitled to seats in the convention unless the tax of their organization has been paid in full to August 31, 1930.

The importance of our movement, the duty of the hour and for the future, demand that every organization entitled to representation shall send

its full quota of delegates to the Boston convention, October 6, 1930.

Credentials—Credentials in duplicate are forwarded to all affiliated unions. The original credential should be given to the delegate-elect and the duplicate forwarded to the American Federation of Labor office, A. F. of L. Building, Washington, D. C.

The committee on credentials will meet at the headquarters of the American Federation of Labor six days previous to the opening of the convention and will report immediately upon the opening thereof at Boston, hence secretaries will observe the necessity of mailing the duplicate credentials of their respective delegates at the earliest possible moment to Washington, D. C.

Resolutions—Time Limit—Under the American Federation of Labor constitution, resolutions of any character or proposition to change any provision of the constitution cannot be introduced after the second day's session without unanimous consent.

Grievances—Under the law no grievance can be considered by the convention which has been decided by a previous convention, except upon the recommendation of the Executive Council, nor will any grievance be considered where the parties thereto have not themselves previously held conference and attempted to adjust the same.

Railroad Rate Reduction—A reduction of one-half of the regular fare for the return railroad trip will be available if 150 delegates and visitors secure certificates when they purchase going tickets. The validating agent will honor only certificates issued with tickets purchased for Boston as the destination.

Delegates should ask for these certificates when buying going tickets, whether or not their use may be desired for the return trip, so that we may have the necessary number of 150.

Immediately upon arrival in Boston the certificates should be handed to the secretary of the American Federation of Labor for validation.

President Jewell of the Railway Employees' Department has furnished for the information of the delegates the following list of railroads which have agreements with the Railroad Shop Crafts' organi-

zations affiliated to the American Federation of Labor: Ann Arbor; Baltimore & Ohio; Big Four; Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburgh; Boston & Albany; Canadian National; Canadian Pacific; Chicago & Alton; Chesapeake & Ohio; Chicago Great Western; Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville; Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul & Pacific; Chicago & Northwestern; Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha; Elgin, Joliet & Eastern; Erie; Grand Trunk; Hocking Valley; Michigan Central; Mobile & Ohio; New Orleans and Great Northern; New York Central; Pittsburgh & Lake Erie; Seaboard Air Line; Southern Railway System Lines; Western Pacific.

If there be any further information regarding the convention, or arrangements for the convenience of the delegates, it will be communicated in a later circular or through the American Federationist.

Fraternally yours,
WM. GREEN, President.
FRANK MORRISON,
Secretary.

NEW COOKS' AND WAITERS' UNIONS.

A new local union of the Hotel and Restaurant Employees and Beverage Dispensers' International Alliance has been established in Council Bluffs, Iowa, by Organizer Richard E. Croskey. Cooks and waiters of Duluth, Minn., have applied for a charter. Organizer Jack Weinberger is handling the organization work in Duluth.

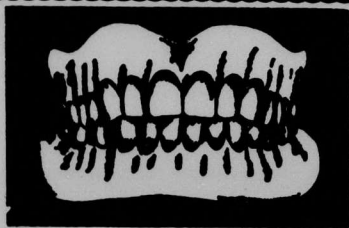
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RAWLEIGH OF FREEPORT.

This is the fourth of a series of articles about conditions in the big W. T. Rawleigh plant at Freeport, Ill.—the plant whose owner has played his part in Presidential campaigns and who sought to win big benefits in the recent tariff fight. These stories were written after inspection of the plant and after discussing the matter with Rawleigh himself—the first time Rawleigh and his plant ever came under such scrutiny.—Editor.

By Joseph A. Wise.

(By International Labor News Service.)

W. T. Rawleigh, multimillionaire Freeport, Ill., "open shop" manufacturer, who buys and sells in all parts of the world, and who operates plantations in the French West Indies, in Madagascar and in the Comoro Islands, is very proud of his large "open shop" glass bottle factory which was established at Freeport four years ago.

Rawleigh boasts that his glass bottle factory turns out 20,000,000 bottles annually under strictly non-union conditions. This factory is in continuous operation 24 hours a day. The 75 employees are divided into three shifts, working eight hours each shift.

Eight-Hour Day Is Thorn to Rawleigh.

The eight-hour day in this plant troubles the soul of Rawleigh, as the other departments of his enterprises are on a nine and ten-hour basis. Rawleigh showed that this was a perplexing problem to him when I interviewed him at Freeport. He wore a troubled look when he discussed the matter, but the problem is insoluble, as there are only 24 hours in a day, and the 12-hour day is obsolete.

Exact information as to the wages paid in the bottle factory was not obtainable, Rawleigh himself saying that he does not know what he pays his help, and apparently he was not much interested in that subject except to be assured that he was not paying union wages and that all of the operations are on an "open shop" basis.

Machinery Cuts Earnings in Plant.

I gathered from independent sources, however, that the men employed in the bottle factory are not making as high wages now as they did when the plant was first opened. The earning capacity of the employees was cut down by the introduction of automatic equipment, it was stated.

The rumor is current in Freeport that Rawleigh intends to displace some of the higher priced employees of the bottle factory who were imported from the East when the plant was first opened.

No one in the Rawleigh organization knew anything about bottle making, it is said, and it was therefore necessary to bring in outside skilled men to establish and operate the plant.

Rawleigh has been able to train some of his own local talent in the processes of glass bottle making, so the story goes, and he can now turn the high-priced Eastern talent loose and thereby add a few more nickels and dimes to his fabulous fortune.

Makes Brushes From Bristles From China.

Rawleigh recently embarked in the brush-making business. A large space in one of his factory buildings in Freeport is set aside for brush making. I counted six men and twelve women working in this department the day I spent two hours going through the various buildings.

The brushes manufactured in this plant are made from hogs' bristles and horsehair imported from China. They were plainly labeled in English, "Made in China." This seemed strange in view of the fact that the largest slaughter houses in the world are located at Chicago, 113 miles east of Freeport, and that the packing houses of East St. Louis, St. Joe, Kansas City and Omaha are not far away, not to mention that Rawleigh himself has 700 hogs on his thousand-acre farm a few miles west of Freeport. It would seem reasonable to suppose that such a thrifty man as Rawleigh would have his hired hands shave those 700 hogs for an occasional crop of bristles.

THE POWER OF MONEY.

By Mary E. Ryder.

No. 6.

And so it is that the power of money must be inculcated into the minds of those who are the main possessors of it, the women. The potential ways of increasing this power by placing it in repositories where it may accumulate strength and increased potentiality, in the banks and insurance companies owned by our own people, must be stressed to the women. Here is where it can really take on a momentum for powerful good for the cause, because the sound possibilities for increasing its strength is nowhere so certain as in insurance companies and banks. Here a comprehensive study is made for the investment of all moneys received. In the insurance company owned by organized labor we have a two-fold protection—one the protective features of insurance and the other an assurance that our money will be invested with a view to perpetuate the safety of the trade union movement. We have but to look at the powerful institutions created through insurance to see what we can do by purchasing insurance from our own company.

We believe women's intuitive qualities will help them in the great lesson learning the value of power of money, and when it is forcibly brought before them, proving to them that they are the custodians of this power and for the preservation of the future of their children they must aid in the work of developing the great power of money, they will grasp this lesson readily. The power which labor seeks is only a power for good—it only wants to use the power of money where it can accumulate for the good of human institutions.

And so the task must be started if we hope to stem the tide of the ever increasing danger of the power of wealth when lodged in the hands of those who oppose the trade union movement. We believe this educational program which will build itself around the caretaker of the home—the mother—should include a reverence for the trade union in the mind of the child. This reverence should be taught to the lisping babe, as Abraham Lincoln said of reverence for law, and should be the special religion of members of trade unions. Too many regard it lightly and with positive disregard of their duty to the just cause of trade unionism.

While the task seems stupendous, yet if every trade union would through its international officers urge this main artery of contact be made through its own union by making an ally of the women relatives of its members, it can be allied directly to the trade union to which the women owe the closest allegiance. In smaller communities, where the movement is not quite so strong, label leagues can be formed, which are already doing fine work. And there could be made of all these allies a federation of women such as quite frequently other groups use in legislative and other matters, that cause the lawmakers of this land to sit up and take notice.

We believe the day will come when a federation of labor's women, alive and alert, will be at the disposal of the American Federation of Labor to help in any great forward move it may want to take for the best interest of the labor movement.

We women in St. Louis are fitting ourselves for this movement. We are taking part in political and civic education, schooling ourselves so that we may present the true spiritual side of the cause of labor with credit to the unions to which we are allied. We are bravely trying to put our message over and believe the time is ready now to start the constructive program through the Label Trades Department to organize more effectively the women relatives of trade union members.

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CALIFORNIA MIDDLE-AGED WORKERS.

Will J. French, director of the Department of Industrial Relations, announces the completion of another special bulletin on the problem of "Middle-Aged and Older Workers in California." This is the second bulletin of the Department of Industrial Relations on the subject of middle-aged and older workers. As explained in the first bulletin, which was published in January, 1930, the department undertook a study of the problems of men and women in the State of California who find themselves jobless because of their ages and in spite of their mental and physical abilities to perform useful labor.

The present publication presents the results of an original survey of the question of maximum hiring age limits in California, which was made by the Department of Industrial Relations. In the introduction to this bulletin, Mr. French says: "Whether plant pension and retirement plans, group insurance plans, business consolidations and mergers, or unemployment in general, are responsible for arbitrary maximum hiring age limits in industry, the problem is serious and is one which will need to be dealt with constructively. If the distant clamor for the lowering of the age limits to which State old age pensions apply is not to become more articulate and insistent, it will be necessary for management in industry to solve the problem of middle-aged and older workers who are prematurely relegated to the industrial scrap-heap.

Policies which proscribe the hiring of employees past certain ages should give way to hiring practices which recognize the values that are inherent in mature and more experienced workers. Ample and corroborative testimony by California employers of labor is included in this bulletin to emphasize the worth of persons past middle life in industrial and commercial enterprises.

The information presented in this report on the subject of maximum hiring age limits in California is briefly summarized as follows:

Judging by the 2808 confidential reports received from California employers regarding age limitation policies in hiring workers, it is evident that middle-aged and older workers in this State, as in other states in the Union, are confronted with a problem of unemployment caused by personnel policies which arbitrarily curtail the employment opportunities of persons past middle life.

Out of the 2808 reporting establishments, 306, or 11 per cent, had maximum hiring age limits, and 2502, or 89 per cent, did not have maximum hiring age limits.

The total number of employees on the payrolls of the 2808 reporting establishments, as of March, 1930, was 534,608. Of this total, 208,936, or 39 per cent, were employed in the establishments having maximum hiring age limits, and 325,672, or 61 per cent, were employed in establishments not having maximum hiring age limits.

In other words, in the 11 per cent of the establishments having maximum hiring age limits were employed 39 per cent of the workers on the payrolls of all establishments, and in the 89 per cent of the establishments not having maximum hiring age limits were employed only 61 per cent of the workers in all reporting establishments.

Nine per cent of all reporting manufacturing establishments, employing 18 per cent of the employees in such establishments, reported maximum hiring age limits.

Seventeen per cent of all reporting non-manufacturing establishments, employing 64 per cent of all employees in such establishments, reported maximum hiring age limits.

Twenty-eight per cent of all reporting public utility companies, employing 94 per cent of all employees in such establishments, reported maximum hiring age limits.

Thirteen per cent of all reporting mercantile

establishments, employing 19 per cent of all employees in such establishments, reported maximum hiring age limits.

Maximum hiring age limits are more frequently found in establishments having large numbers of employees. Thus, while among the establishments having maximum hiring age limits, 29 per cent had 250 employees, or more, among the establishments which did not have maximum hiring age limits, only 12 per cent had 250 employees, or more.

The average number of employees per establishment was 190 for all reporting establishments, 683 for establishments having maximum hiring age limits, and 130 for establishments not having maximum hiring age limits.

Fifty years was the maximum hiring age limit reported most frequently. Next to this age limit, 40 years, and 35 and 45 years, in order named, were reported most frequently.

Employees' welfare plans, such as group life insurance and plant pension plans, and physical examinations of employees, seem to favor the establishment of maximum hiring age limits. In the establishments where such welfare plans exist, 18.9 per cent had maximum hiring age limits, while in the establishments in which there were neither group insurance nor pension plans, nor physical examinations of employees, only 7.8 per cent had maximum hiring age limits.

Group life insurance plans alone have not been found to influence the establishment of maximum hiring age limits; the tendency towards such age limits is more evident in establishments which have pension plans or both group insurance and pension plans. This tendency is also evident in establishments having physical examinations of applicants for employment.

A study of the experience of 11 California establishments having non-contributory group life insurance plans shows that the average age of employees hired in these establishments, during the five years 1925-1929, was 30 years, and that the average age of employees who were discharged, laid off, or who quit voluntarily, was 33, a difference of only 3 years.

Technological unemployment, business mergers and consolidations, industrial pension plans and prejudicial personnel policies are among the causes for the existence of maximum hiring age limits.

The corroborative testimony of California employers on behalf of middle-aged and older workers, presented in this bulletin, have been grouped under the following captions:

(a) Mental and physical abilities are more important than age.

(b) Middle-aged and older workers are more efficient and experienced.

(c) Middle-aged and older workers are best fitted for certain jobs.

(d) Middle-aged and older workers are steadier and reduce labor turnover.

(e) Middle-aged and older workers are less likely to injure themselves.

(f) Lack of speed of middle-aged and older workers is offset by other qualifications.

(g) Middle-aged and older workers have better judgment.

(h) Middle-aged and older workers are more faithful and reliable.

Maximum hiring age limits have a demoralizing effect not only upon those who are refused employment because of their ages, but also upon the workers employed in the establishments having such arbitrary age limits. Probably, about two-fifths of all California workers are employed in establishments having such age limits.

The refusal to hire middle-aged and older persons is all the more deplorable in view of the fact that during the latest three decades there has been a great increase in the number of such persons in the United States. Thus, between 1890-1920, the

number of persons between 45 and 64 years of age, in the United States, increased 108 per cent; in California, during the same period, the corresponding increase was 252 per cent.

The increased "span of life" means that great progress has been made in combatting infant mortality and that a greater proportion of people now live to relatively advanced ages.

Maximum hiring age limits, which unnecessarily shorten the productive lives and economic independence of middle-aged and older workers, are bound to lead to an effective demand for compulsory unemployment insurance, or for the lowering of the age limits under State pension plans.

Industrial pension plans and group insurance plans need not preclude the employment of mentally and physically able workers. Graduated scales of contributions by employees have been worked out, so that the older the employee the greater is his contribution. Moreover, instead of denying employment to middle-aged persons because of existing pension plans, or group life insurance plans, such workers could be given the choice of waiving the benefits under such plans, as has been done in some industrial establishments.

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"RUN O' THE HOOK"

Edited by the President of San Francisco Typographical Union No. 21. Members are requested to forward news items to Rm. 604, 16 First Street, San Francisco.

James P. Olwell, veteran of San Francisco Typographical Union No. 21 and one of our best known and respected members, was struck by a Municipal street car on Tuesday last. He suffered a fractured skull and internal injuries and passed away Thursday evening. The funeral will take place on Monday at 9 o'clock from the Ashley & McMullin chapel, 399 Sixth avenue, corner of Geary. Interment in Holy Cross Cemetery.

On August 26th the election of fifteen Freeholders to frame a new charter for the City and County of San Francisco will be held. It is important that organized labor be represented on this commission, and it is pleasing to note that on the ticket indorsed by the San Francisco Labor Council and the Building Trades Council are the names of two prominent members of No. 21—James W. Mullen and Leo Michelson. The full ticket named by the two councils is as follows:

Brouillet, Arthur W.	Hanley, James M.
Caulfield, C. Harold	Johnson, Theodore
Doyle, Thomas	Michelson, Leo
Duane, Walter H.	Mullen, James W.
Garrity, Thomas P.	Newsom, George
Gerberding, Mrs. Elizabeth	Sapiro, Milton D.
Glensor, Harry W.	Waterman, Truman S.
Gross, Felix	

Members interested in the welfare of their home city should take this list to the polls with them for reference.

President C. M. Baker left Wednesday for Southern California on business of the International Typographical Union as representative of President Charles P. Howard. First Vice-President Derry is acting as president during his absence.

The commission appointed by President Howard to consider and report on the advisability of removing International Typographical Union headquarters from Indianapolis to a more suitable location met at headquarters on August 4th and continued in session until August 12th, when it reported to the executive council and adjourned. The report will in all probability be made public at the forthcoming convention at Houston. Chas. A. Derry of No. 21, who was chairman of the commission, returned home on Wednesday last.

George S. Hollis, former president of No. 21, who was seriously injured by an automobile several weeks ago, reports that he is getting along "as well as could be expected."

George F. Ficks, for forty years a prominent and highly respected member of Seattle Typographical Union, died recently and was buried in that city. He had been president of No. 202 and had represented that union in International Typographical Union conventions. His place in the councils of Seattle Union will be difficult to fill. He was the father of H. F. Ficks of the Examiner chapel.

The questionnaires sent out by Secretary Michelson to chairmen and members of the various chapels in relation to the question of employment have not all been returned. It is important that these questionnaires be filled out and returned to the secretary at the earliest possible moment. Members are asked to do their part in co-operating with the I. T. U. in this important matter.

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Chronicle Chapel Notes—By C. C.

In a retake of several scenes of the Chronicle movie, the Chronicle sweetheart, A. (Alyce) Overly, was equal to the task of appearing in double again—wireroom scenes and the makeup scene. A number of other gentlemen helped out in the scene showing the boys working (?) the linotypes. Al Adams was again chosen for the closeup scene, and, as was said before, he is the class of the whole room. The world premier has been postponed, but watch your newspapers for the opening date. P. S., editor's note or what have you—The great Andy (Can't Move) Ward is appearing in one scene. Nuff sed.

Has anyone a rubber rule they can donate to Lester Reynard, for we hear that Lester may go salmon fishing and perhaps he could make good use of such a measuring stick in the event he is fortunate enough to land a minnow or two.

Fame travels. Our senior apprentice boy, Mr. Nelson, received the following from the Educational Bureau at headquarters: "Dear Art: Have not received Lesson 5, Unit 5.—Smithy." Evidently Mr. Nelson is well known at Indianapolis.

"Where've you been, Pete?" queried someone of F. A. (Funeral Ads) Peterson. "Oh, down South, including the city of Los Angeles," Pete replied. What else can be added to that statement?

A visitor to the chapel this week was W. G. Brown of Los Angeles. Mr. Brown is a member of the Express chapel.

JUST A SIMPLE TRIBUTE.

Kansas City, Mo., August 16, 1930.

Editor of the Clarion: The last number of the Clarion to reach here contained for me the sad announcement of the passing of my friend, John J. Neely. This proved quite a shock to me, as we had been exchanging letters since my arrival here, March 1st, and a previous number of the

Clarion stated that he was on a vacation in the South.

For more than forty years in San Francisco John J. Neely was recognized in typographical circles as a capable and conscientious workman and an untiring member of No. 21. John had in him a heart "as big as all outdoors," as the saying goes, and many members of the craft, both present and past, can testify to his kindly aid and his open-handed generosity. John J. Neely's name may well be written large in the annals of No. 21 for his zeal and active service in the cause of the organization.

My sympathy goes out to the bereaved family.

ROBERT HIGGINS,

Member of S. F. Typo. Union No. 21.

MAILER NOTES.

By Leroy C. Smith.

The supreme issue at stake is not a case of whether Smith or McArdle is president of the M. T. D. U. Both contenders for the presidency of the M. T. D. U. tumbled over themselves to inaugurate the \$100,000 defense fund. Both stood pat on the proposition of securing the mailer injunction against the I. T. U. In his guileless letters to mailer locals asking for suggestions as to the future policies of the M. T. D. U., McArdle is simply feeling his way and ducking the real issue—M. T. D. U. or no M. T. D. U. The Milwaukee and Los Angeles mailer scribes in the August Journal put some pertinent questions to Mr. McArdle. A reply through the columns of the Journal by Mr. McArdle to those questionnaires would doubtless clarify the mailer atmosphere, letting all know just what Mr. McArdle's policies really are and what he stands for. There's nothing definite or specific as to his policies in the circular letter which he addressed to mailer locals.

The Kansas City mailer scribe in the August Journal is greatly perturbed over politics being a

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 about it.

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chief topic of discussion at their union meetings. We should like to have the Kansas City scribe name us a few organizations, social, fraternal or otherwise, in which politics is conspicuous by its absence. It's not so long ago that politics was not taboo in the Kansas City local. We refer to the time when that local was completely under the thumb of the M. T. D. U. politicians. One had but three choices: Fight; follow the local bell-wethers of the M. T. D. U.; or chance being flattened by the steam roller. Now, since the anti-M. T. D. U. members have become a formidable opposition, it would seem to be not so much a case of politics in that local as it is the brand of politics which has got the Kansas City scribe all "het up." The wisest policy for that local to follow would be to withdraw from the M. T. D. U.

In his letter in the August Journal, Mr. McArdle places Indianapolis among the outlaw locals. When and for what particular reason did Indianapolis withdraw from the M. T. D. U.? At the Houston M. T. D. U. convention, John White will probably explain the position of the Indianapolis local and further enlighten mailers on the real attitude of the faction headed by Mr. McArdle.

Our August union meeting was well attended. President Christie rendered the scale committee's written report, which was adopted unanimously. . . . Richard Lytell was obligated. . . . John Everson was granted a permit. . . . Report of secretary-treasurer showed 99 members in good standing and no delinquents. . . . Executive committee and chapel chairmen presented written reports of much interest. . . . The forthcoming Houston conventions are being looked forward to with much interest by members of Pacific Coast locals. . . . Andrew W. Giacola, president of Chicago Mailers' Union No. 2, arrived in this city on the 20th from Colorado Springs, Colo. President Giacola is one of No. 2's delegates to the I. T. U. convention at Houston. On his way to Houston he plans on paying Los Angeles a visit.

MASS PRODUCTION IS COSTLY.

The mass production system, in times of depression, is an added cost to manufacturers because of idle machinery, says Arno H. Johnson, writing in the *Annalist*.

Johnson points out that workers can be laid off in times of depressions, but overhead charges and interest on costly machinery continues.

"The labor cost," he says, "has come to represent a smaller share of the cost of production, while fixed charges, such as interest on investment, machinery and plant facilities, have become a relatively larger item."

"The important point is the fact that in a period of decreasing volume, mass production has a more serious effect, because when labor costs represented a large share of the cost of production laborers could be laid off and the cost of production could be decreased proportionately with the decrease of volume."

"Now, when machines represent a large proportion of the cost, we have idle machine time which is charged into the cost of those units produced, increasing the cost per unit during the period when volume drops."

Under the old system the laborer could be given a vacation, but under mass production the idle machine eats up interest and other overhead charges. "This," said Mr. Johnson, "makes a drop in volume a serious thing to a manufacturer," who is confronted with the "great problems of maintaining high volume of production and the actual and real shrinkage in the ability of the consumer to buy at the same rate that he has purchased in the past."

LAWMAKER PAINTS GRIM PICTURE.

"Our Federal Constitution, as a living organism, is in process of deterioration, and not of growth," said Congressman Beck in an address to the American Philosophical Society.

The speaker has repeatedly shown that the Constitution is not a rigid instrument, but is flexible, and can respond to the people's needs as expressed by sound, thoughtful public opinion.

In referring to the increasing number of commissions and bureaus, Mr. Beck said: "Some of us believe that the Constitution can not survive if the planetary system of the States be wholly absorbed in the central sun of the Federal Government. Our nation is too vast in area and our people too numerous to be governed altogether from Washington, and yet it seems impossible to combat the theory."

The grant of power to the President, through the flexible provision of the pending tariff bill, was classed as "another revolutionary change."

"To confirm their concepts of liberty," said Mr. Beck, "the framers of the Constitution not only expressly provided that Congress, and not the executive, should impose taxes, but that all revenue bills must originate in the House of Representatives as the more directly representative body of Congress. And yet the House recently passed a law which gave an almost unlimited discretion to the President, with the aid of the Tariff Commission, to raise or lower any duty to the extent of 50 per cent of the statutory rate."

The speaker characterized the Eighteenth Amendment as "the crowning atrocity" and declared it "invades liberty in a manner at which Washington and Franklin would have stood aghast and which, in this respect, relegates our once proudly conscious States to the ignominious position of being mere police provinces."

DRIVES WORKERS INSANE.

The routine work of our present factory system drives many workers insane, declared Dr. Clarence A. Barbour, president of Brown University, in a sermon on the machine age.

"In an automobile assembly plant one worker's sole task is to place one rivet in the frame of the car as it comes along the runway, making 650 of these identical actions as his day's work," he said. "Such a routine, beyond its effect on the personality, is an admitted menace to sanity. The largest class in one insane asylum was recently shown to be made up of people engaged in deadening routine tasks."

LOWERS LABOR OUTPUT.

Employers who refuse to install proper devices to regulate temperature, humidity, air movement and other atmospheric conditions are financially short-sighted, according to Dr. R. R. Sayers, chief surgeon of the United States Bureau of Mines.

From an investigation of the conditions at Butte, Montana, Dr. Sayers concludes that defective mine ventilation alone causes a loss of 30 per cent on the miner's output.

Factory and office temperature above 85 degrees Fahrenheit, Dr. Sayers declares, reduces output, although the reduction is less if the air circulates. High temperature also tends to increase accidents and has a debilitating effect on the general health of the workers.

Farmer's Wife (to druggist)—Now, be sure and write plain on them bottles which is for the horse and which is for my husband. I don't want nothin' to happen to that horse before the spring plowin'." —Texas Ranger.

SHIP OWNERS QUARREL.

T. V. O'Connor, chairman of the United States Shipping Board, warned ship owners in the inter-coastal trade that if they don't get together and end the "deplorable situation" in this industry, the board will recommend that the next Congress take action.

The ship owners operate vessels along the nation's various coasts. Some of them belong to a "union," known as the Intercoastal Shipping Conference, and the non-members are charge with demoralizing conditions, just as non-union workers operate in shop, mill and mine.

The funny part of this situation is that leading advocates of ship owners' "union" are themselves bitter foes of unionization when their employees are affected.

Non-union and strike-breaking employees are encouraged by them, but they object when ship owners apply the same policy.

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MEMBER OF
UNITED LABOR PRESS OF CALIFORNIA

FRIDAY, AUGUST 22, 1930

A sea captain avers that he tossed a piece of
suet among a crowd of prison workers in the
great land of the soviets and a near-riot resulted,
so eager were the hungry men for anything that
looked like food. So it is stated in the sea cap-
tain's interview, wherein are related other similar
incidents. Simultaneously it is reported that three
United States Senators are touring Russia. They
will visit Moscow, it is reported, and they will see
the crown jewels. We may remark that it is doubt-
less most important to see the crown jewels.

Outstanding in the results of primary elections
this week is the slashing victory of George W.
Norris for the Republican Senatorial nomination
in Nebraska. Norris is the outstanding champion
of labor's program for anti-injunction legislation.
He was under fire in his campaign from anti-labor
forces, power interests and, curiously enough, the
Anti-Saloon League, though Norris is a pro-
nounced dry. The League asserted its hostility was
because Norris supported Al Smith. This is one of
the best jokes of the 1930 crop.

American prisons are crowded to a point of
disgrace. Legislatures pass more and more laws
making misdemeanors crimes and establishing
more drastic punishments. Since the World War
conditions in this country have grown steadily
worse and violations of the law are at the highest
record point. In seeking the causes for these
conditions, there are many who are prone to at-
tribute these conditions to influences of the war.
There may be a measure of truth in this, but one
may immediately point to England, where an exact
reversal holds good. Great Britain suffered in-
finitely more than this country and was in the
midst of the great conflict, yet there is no such
condition there. The first step toward a solution
of this problem will be to find the causes and re-
port them fearlessly. It is an American habit to
flinch off from the truth. A commission of scien-
tists reporting on causes might bring to light in-
formation about certain conditions contributory to
our terrible crime record that would be highly
unacceptable to some of our "best people." In
that event there would be a backfire of denials
and recriminations. What is needed is a deter-
mined policy of fact finding and then a strong,
firm hand that shall start a movement toward
righting evil conditions that are the primal causes
of the saturnalia of crime prevalent in this country.

LABOR DAY BUTTON

The American Federation of Labor has adopted an official Labor Day button, to be worn by members of unions on that day, whether or not they are able to participate actively in the celebrations that have been arranged for that occasion. Even if a trade unionist be so unfortunate as to be forced to work on the one day in the year that is devoted to him, he can show the faith that is in him and help convince the enemies of organized labor that the movement is growing year by year and that it is now, and will continue to be, a force in commerce and industry by simply wearing the Labor Day button. That is what the official button was designed to do, and it furnishes a simple and easy way for all workers to play an effective part in the celebration of Labor Day. Every worker should bear this in mind and wear on his coat lapel one of the buttons on Labor Day.

There are many real good reasons why members of unions should devote Labor Day to a celebration of the past achievements of the organized labor movement and to thought concerning the possibilities for even greater accomplishments in the days that are to come, because there is never any danger that too much thought or too much effort will be expended in devising ways and means of bringing about a more just condition of affairs in the industrial world or that any individual will learn too much about the conditions under which the wage worker lived in the days that lie immediately behind us, whether that information relates to the manner in which men performed their labor or to the home surroundings in the days before the organization of the toilers enabled them to exercise a telling influence upon everything that had to do with life and labor.

The things that have been won at no small cost to those who have made up the labor movement in the past should point the way for the future. We all know that the old-timers had to be interested in the movement at heart, faithful in the performance of their various parts, loyal to their brothers and willing to be governed in their actions by that cardinal principle of trade unionism, "All for one and one for all."

Labor Day comes but once a year, and surely on such occasions every member ought to be willing to take an active part in the celebration of the day. It is not asking much of them when they are urged to show a united front on this one day in the year, for it is only when we present a united front to our enemies that we place ourselves in a position where we are worthy to share in the benefits and privileges that come to us through organization, and as Labor Day is now only about a week ahead, every member should so arrange affairs as to make it possible for him to participate to the fullest in the celebration this year. Trivial things furnish no excuse for failure to do this small duty toward the institution that means so much to the toiling millions. But even though the situation which confronts the trade unionist, and which prevents his attendance upon the Labor Day celebration be serious, he can, at any rate, wear a Labor Day button and show the faith that is in him. See to it that your union has on hand a goodly supply of the buttons, and also see to it that each member wears one of them. That is an easy thing to do and it ought to be done.

THE CHERRY TREE

Where with our Little Hatchet we tell the truth about many things, sometimes profoundly, sometimes flippantly, sometimes recklessly.

Henry Ford declares that the automobile industry must come to a working year of ten months. It would seem as though that time already has arrived. Henry's prediction has a hollow sound, like the noise of a man beating upon the front page. The Ford plant has just reopened after one of those lapses in operations variously accounted for as necessitated by installation of new machinery or reorganizing the paint shop for new colors, or something else that doesn't mean anything to the outsiders. During the recent shut-down, which took some 125,000 Ford and other employees of automobilism out of the assembly line routine for a rest, each man paid for his own "vacation." An automobile year of ten months will sock the worker just as hard, whether he gets his two months off all by himself, or whether it is shared by several thousands of fellow vacationers. As a matter of fact this ten months' business is one of the best Ford jokes in a long while.

* * *

Unquestionably American farmers have their misfortunes, but out of these misfortunes we are getting new lights on what can be achieved by political pressure when that pressure is hooked up to an economic need. First, out of the general farm situation came the Federal Farm Board, called the agency of farm relief. Backed by large funds, the Farm Board demanded organization of farmers as a condition precedent to relief. The farmers were required to organize, while trade unionists were and are being penalized for doing the same thing. Now we find the government, through the Interstate Commerce Commission, ordering freight rates cut in half on hay so that farmers impoverished by the drought may stand a chance of getting shipped food for hungry stock. Meanwhile unemployed wage earners are being told that if they are patient and hang around long, work will be available. The government has taken steps to start much work and a good deal has been started, but no such direct and speedy methods were invoked to feed hungry men, women and children as were invoked to get feed to hungry farm stock.

A man long resident in Russia writes about housing and living conditions in that bureaucratic paradise. Under the best of circumstances houses are apportioned at the rate of one per family. Feodor Feodorovich can't go and get himself a snappy bungalow or apartment with three or four rooms, running hot and cold water and so on. The proletarian dictatorship, all goggle-eyed with Communist ambition to make the world over to its liking and under its thumb, allows one room per family—and generally a pretty scurvy sort of a room at that. Repairs are ever slow, waiting upon the pleasure of a committee. Furniture is such as can be fished out of mysterious channels. In multi-family dwellings, all use one kitchen, all use one bathroom—if any—all use one dining room, or their own room. This is all very spiritual, no doubt, and very elevating and very conducive to clear thinking. It must be admitted that Communism has its beauties!

The mistress of the household represents the "purchasing power." She cannot go on a strike, but she can obviate the necessity of striking by demanding the union label.

WIT AT RANDOM

"My husband is particularly liable to sea-sickness, captain," said the woman.

The skipper nodded. "I've heard of the complaint before, ma'am," he said.

"Could you tell him what to do in case of an attack?" asked the woman.

"Taint necessary, ma'am," replied the skipper. "He'll do it."—Montreal Star.

Mrs. Newrich was describing her travels to an envious audience.

"And have you been in South America?" somebody inquired.

"Many times," said Mrs. Newrich, rather bored. "In fact, I know it from end to end."

"Then, of course, you went up the Amazon?"

"No! As a matter of fact, I didn't," said Mrs. Newrich, "but my husband went to the top. You know I never did care for climbing."—Cincinnati Christian Advocate.

The chief constable of a small town was also an expert veterinary surgeon. One night the phone rang, and the constable's wife answered it.

"Is the constable there?" asked an agitated voice.

"Do you want my husband in his capacity of veterinary surgeon or as chief constable?" inquired the woman rather pompously.

"Both, madam," came the reply. "We can't get our new bulldog to open his mouth, and—there's a burglar in it."—Tit-Bits.

A new minister in a Georgia church was delivering his first sermon. The janitor was a critical listener from a back corner of the church. The minister's sermon was eloquent, and his prayers seemed to cover the whole category of human wants. After the services one of the deacons asked the old janitor what he thought of the new minister. "Don't you think he offers up a good prayer, Joe?"

"Ah mos' suhtainly does, boss. Why, dat man axed de good Lord fo' things dat de odder preacher didn't even know He had."

Paper money was almost worthless in the early Western days. Abraham Lincoln was fond of telling the following story illustrative of this:

A steamboat going down the Mississippi River ran out of fuel. The captain directed the boat ashore at the first place he saw wood.

"Is that your wood?" asked the captain of a man standing near.

"Sure," was the ready answer.

"Do you want to sell it?"

"Yes."

"Will you accept paper currency for it?"

"Certainly."

"How much?"

"Cord for cord!"

A prominent California lawyer while talking to a friend the other day about one of his many angling expeditions told the following story:

"It is remarkable," he said, "how mean some people are. On my last fishing trip I had with me two chaps from Los Angeles who evidently were familiar with my reputation for landing fish. Before starting one of them made the suggestion that the first one who caught a fish must treat the crowd.

"I agreed to this, and we started. Now, don't you know, both these fellows had a bite right off the reel, but they were both too mean to pull up."

"I suppose you lost then," remarked the friend.

"Oh, no," replied the lawyer, "I didn't have any bait on my hook."

LABOR QUERIES.

Questions and Answers on Labor: What it Has Done; Where It Stands on Problems of the Day; Its Aim and Program; Who's Who in the Ranks of the Organized Toilers. Etc., Etc.

Q.—Who said "If productivity determines wages, as we are sometimes told, then American wages ought to be increased and not reduced?"

A.—Thomas Thornton Read, professor of mining, Columbia University, New York City.

Q.—What was the "Statute of Laborers"?

A.—An attempt made in 1349 to fix the rate of wages at which laborers in England should be compelled to work. It followed the scourge of the "Black Death" and decreed that the men must work for their former employers and at the old wages.

Q.—How did the International Brotherhood of Paper Makers originate?

A.—It had its beginning in a social club of paper-machine tenders formed in Holyoke, Mass., in 1884. It developed into a national union and in 1893 was chartered by the American Federation of Labor as the United Brotherhood of Paper Makers of America, with jurisdiction over the paper-making industry.

NAVY WAGE RATES TO REMAIN.

(By International Labor News Service.)

Next year will see no change in wage rates for civilian employees of the United States Navy. The navy has announced that the Navy Wage Board will not be reconvened this year.

Action of the navy is in harmony with the understanding reached in the White House unemployment conferences of November that changes in wage rates, up or down, was inadvisable pending more nearly normal conditions in industry.

It is understood that all parties to the navy wage situation regard the decision of the navy as being acceptable. It is understood also that the navy announcement followed intimations from President Hoover to Secretary Adams to the effect that national policy would be best served by an absence of any change in navy wage rates. The action affects the wages of about 45,000 workers in various parts of the United States.

Prisoner—I'm sorry, my lord, I took the money, but you know the more a man gets the more he wants.

Judge—Well, you are getting seven years! How much more do you want?

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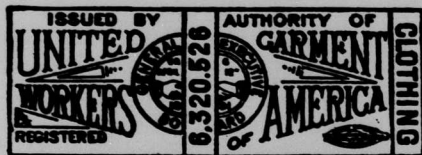
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SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL

Synopsis of Minutes of August 15, 1930.

Meeting called to order at 815 p. m. by President
Roe H. Baker.

Reading Minutes—Minutes of the previous meeting approved as printed in the Labor Clarion, with a correction as to the time of adjournment, which was 1:30 a. m. instead of p. m.

Credentials—From Automobile Painters, Edw. M. Sullivan. Ferry Boatmen's Union, Fred Badie, vice Chas. Finkey. From Hoisting Engineers, J. J. Hatrup, vice Frank Lively. Masters-Mates-Pilots, Edward F. Jensen, vice Geo. D. McLaughlin. Office Employees, Andrew Geggus, vice Jerome D'Ewart. Sailors, Andrew Furuseth, vice Geo. Larsen. Upholsterers, J. P. Ritchie, W. B. Hore, vice Henrickson and W. Delaney. Waiters No. 30, George Covert, vice H. V. Sheppard. Delegates seated.

Communications—Filed—From the Samuel Gompers Post of the American Legion, inclosing a copy of resolutions relative to the employment of non-citizens on the State highway and on public buildings. From the Union Label Trades Department, requesting a further demand for the union label, card and button.

Report of Organizing Committee—Committee reported on the application for affiliation from Automobile Painters' Union No. 1073 and recommended that it be received and its delegate seated.

Report of Conference on Freeholders—Reported that the joint conference of members of the Execu-

tive Committee and Legislative Committee of the Labor Council and representatives of the Building Trades Council had held several meetings, interviewed candidates for freeholders and unanimously recommended for endorsement of the two councils of labor a ticket of fifteen candidates. The delegates debated the said recommendation and, on motion, substituted the name of Truman S. Waterman for that of R. H. Norton, suggested by the committee. The candidates for Freeholders to be elected at the primary election, August 26th, and endorsed by the Council, are the following: James W. Mullen, Leo Michelson, Theodore Johnson, Thomas Doyle, George Newsom, Arthur W. Brouillet, Harry W. Glensor, Milton Sapiro, C. H. Caulfield, James M. Hanley, Walter H. Duane, Mrs. Elizabeth Gerberding, Felix Gross, Thomas P. Garrity, Truman S. Waterman.

Special Order—At 9 p. m. Council continued the consideration of the pending report of the Non-Partisan Political Committee. Pursuant to unanimous consent, the report was taken up for action seriatim. Moved that Council concur in committee's recommendation to endorse Mayor James Rolph for Governor. Amendment, that Council act on all recommendations of committee excepting on executive officers. Point of order by Delegate Haggerty, that amendment is not in order and because in conflict with Council's decision to take action seriatim. Chair ruled against the point of order and Delegate Haggerty took an appeal from the ruling of the chair. By a vote of 59 to 111 the chair was not sustained, and thus the amendment declared not in order. Debate on the pending motion proceeded at length. Previous question having been carried, motion was made and carried that the question be decided by secret ballot. The following were appointed to conduct the election: Delegates Stanton, Flaherty, Noriega, Roman and Brenner. It was announced and agreed to that those voting Yes be counted as voting for endorsement of James Rolph for Governor, and that the No votes be counted as opposed to endorsing any candidate for Governor. The result of the balloting as reported and declared was 91 ayes to 112 noes, which meant that the majority favored no endorsement for Governor. The next recommendation of committee was Tallant Tubbs for Lieutenant-Governor; recommendation was debated and on being put to a vote the said recommendation was rejected. Motion then made and carried that the Council make no endorsement of candidates for executive offices. Legislative candidates were next taken up, the Council concurring in committee's recommendation for endorsement of the following: For Representative in the Fourth Congressional District, Harry W. Hutton; for Representative in the Fifth Congressional District, Richard J. Welch. For State Senator, Thomas A. Maloney. For Assemblymen: In the 22nd District, Fred C. Hawes; 24th District, James L. Quigley; 29th District, Harry F. Morrison. The recommendation of Robert Fry for Assemblyman in the 30th District was, after debate and scrutiny of his record, non-concurred in.

Auditing Committee—Reported favorably on all

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bills, and warrants were ordered drawn for same. Secretary O'Connell called to the attention of the Council the death of Delegate Charles Hawley of Laundry Workers' Union No. 26, and moved that when the Council adjourned it do so out of respect to his memory; motion carried. The chair then asked the delegates to rise and remain standing in silence for one minute in memory of Brother Charles Hawley.

Receipts—\$1055.69. Expenses—\$321.94.

Council adjourned at 12:10 a. m.

Fraternally submitted,
JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

P. S.—Members of affiliated unions are urged to demand the union label, card and button when making purchases.—J. O'C.

JOINT LABOR DAY COMMITTEE.

Minutes of Meeting Held in the Labor Temple, Saturday Evening, August 16, 1930.

Called to order at 8:15 p. m. by Chairman Roe H. Baker.

Minutes of the previous meeting read and approved.

Reports of Committees:

Committee of Arrangements—Reported all details being attended to. Tickets have been furnished to all organizations that have called for same and the sale has progressed nicely, indicating a large attendance at the celebration at California Park, Marin County, on Labor Day, Monday, September 1st. All printing and advertising by posters and billboards has been contracted for and is ready for use. Remains now only the printing of the program, all copy for which must be brought to the Secretary not later than the meeting of the Joint Labor Day Committee next Saturday evening, August 23rd. The athletic program is being attended to and the final program for distribution at the park will have to be completed before the beginning of the final week before Labor Day.

Prize Committee—Reported having secured

nearly all the trophies required for the various athletic events, but committee is still behind in the collection of gate prizes. A big drive for gate prizes will be made during the current week and everybody, whether a member or not a member of the committee, is urgently requested to add a few prizes to the list and turn in the order so the prize may appear on the printed program.

Barbecue Committee—Cooks, butchers and bakers are busy in perfecting their arrangements to have the feeding of the thousands performed with special dispatch and without the least inconvenience or loss of time. Committee is prepared to handle the largest crowd that ever attended a picnic at the park, and the supplies are more than ample to fill the needs of the many thousands in attendance. In fact, several thousands more than the five thousands fed last year are expected to line up at the barbecue stands this time. There will be plenty for all, and then some.

The baseball game between teams of Local Thirties and the Municipal Railway Employees, Division No. 518, will be the first big event of the day, about 11 a. m., or as soon thereafter as the crowds of spectators will justify. The amateur band of the Municipal Railway Employees will meet the teams at the entrance to the park and escort them through the park to the baseball field.

On motion, a most cordial invitation was extended to the Samuel Gompers Post No. 386, American Legion, to attend the celebration. This Post was recently organized and special mention and honor is tendered to it, as it is the first Post of the American Legion, composed exclusively of union men, that has thus honored the great leader of the American Federation of Labor.

All members of the Joint Labor Day Committee are requested to attend next meeting of the Joint Labor Day Committee, in order that final arrangements may be completed for the program.

Remember the date and place, Saturday evening,

August 23rd, in the Labor Temple, 16th and Capp.
JOINT LABOR DAY COMMITTEE,
John A. O'Connell,
Thomas Doyle, Secretaries.

WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize List" of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of Labor Unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

Alhambra Theatre.
American Tobacco Company.
Austin's Shoe Stores.
Block, J., Butcher, 1351 Taraval.
Bella Roma Cigar Co.
Castro Theatre.
Co-Op Manufacturing Company.
Clinton Cafeterias.
Ernest J. Sultan Mfg. Co.
E. Goss & Co., Cigar Mfg., 113 Front.
Foster's Lunches.
Goldstone Bros., manufacturers of Dreadnaught and Bodyguard Overalls.
Great Western Tea Company, 2388 Mission.
Hollywood Dry Corporation and its Products.
Koffee Kup, 5424 Geary.
Manning's, Inc., Coffee and Sandwich Shops.
Market Street R. R.
Mann Manufacturing Company, Berkeley.
Milk Producers' Assn. of Central California.
Producers of "Modesto" and "Challenge" Butter.
National Biscuit Co., Chicago, products.
Purity Chain Stores.
Regent Theatre.
Royal Theatre.
Steinberg's Shoe Store, 2650 Mission.
Steinberg's Shoe Store, 1600 Fillmore.
The Mutual Stores Co.
Torino Bakery, 2823 Twenty-third.
Traung Label & Litho Co.
Union Furniture Co., 2075 Mission.
All Barber Shops open on Sunday are unfair.

Labor Council Directory

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, Room 205, Labor Temple. The Executive and Arbitration Committee meet every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters' phone MARKET 0056. (Please notify Clarion of any change)

Alaska Fishermen—Meet Fridays during February, March, April and October, 49 Clay.
Asphalt Workers—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays at Labor Temple.
Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—Meet Fridays, 224 Guerrero.
Auto Mechanics No. 1305—Meet Wednesdays, 8 p. m., 108 Valencia.
Baggage Messengers—Meet 2nd Monday, 60 Market. Sec., Robt. Berry, 1059 56th St., Oakland.
Bakers No. 24—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, at Labor Temple.
Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Saturdays, 112 Valencia.
Barbers No. 148—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, 112 Valencia.
Bill Posters No. 44—Meet 4th Monday, Shakespear Hall, 15th and Mission.
Blacksmiths and Helpers—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Boilermakers No. 6—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.
Bookbinders—Office, Room 804, 693 Mission. Meet 3rd Friday, Labor Temple.
Bottlers No. 293—Meet 3rd Tues., Labor Temple.
Boxmakers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Brewery Drivers—Meet 3rd Friday, Labor Temple.
Brewery Workmen No. 7—Meet 3rd Thursday, Labor Temple.
Bridge and Structural Iron Workers No. 377—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, 200 Guerrero.
Butchers No. 115—Meet Wednesday, Labor Temple.
Butchers No. 508—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays at Masonic Hall, Third and Newcomb streets.
Carpenters No. 483—Meet Mondays, 112 Valencia.
Cemetery Workers—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Cigar makers—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, 143 Albidon.
Chauffeurs—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays at 112 Valencia.
Cleaners, Dyers and Pressers No. 17960—Office, 710 Grant Building.

Commercial Telegraphers—420 Clunie Bldg.
Capmakers No. 9—Jos. Shaw, 3220 East 16th, Oakland, Calif.
Cooks No. 44—Meet 1st and 4th Thursdays, 8:30 p. m.; 3rd Thursday at 2:30 p. m., 1164 Market.
Coopers No. 65—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays at Labor Temple.
Cracker Bakers No. 125—Meet 3rd Monday, Labor Temple.
Cracker Packers' Auxiliary—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Dredgemen 45-C-268 Market.
Elevator Constructors No. 8—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, 200 Guerrero.
Elevator Operators and Starters No. 87—Meet 1st Thursday, 200 Guerrero.
Electrical Workers No. 151—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 112 Valencia.
Electrical Workers No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, 200 Guerrero.
Electrical Workers No. 537, Cable Splicers.
Egg Inspectors—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays at Labor Temple.
Federal Employees No. 1—Office, 746 Pacific Bldg Meet 1st Tuesday, 414 Mason.
Federation of Teachers No. 61—Meet 2nd Monday, Room 227, City Hall.
Ferryboatmen's Union—Ferry Building.
Garage Employees—Meet 2nd Tuesdays, at Labor Temple.
Garment Cutters No. 45—Meet 2nd and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple.
Garment Workers No. 131—Meet 1st Thursday at 515 p. m.; 3rd Thursday, 8 p. m., Labor Temple.
Glove Workers—Meet 1st Tuesday, Labor Temple.
Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st Thursday, Labor Temple.
Hatters No. 23—Sec., Jonas Grace, 178 Flood Av.
Hoisting Engineers No. 59—Meet Mondays, at 200 Guerrero.
Ice Drivers—Sec., V. Hummel, 3532 Anza. Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Iron, Steel and Tin Workers—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursday evenings at Metropolitan Hall, South San Francisco.
Janitors No. 9—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, at Labor Temple.
Ladies' Garment Workers No. 8—Room 842, Pacific Building.
Longshoremen's Association—Sec., Emil G. Stein, 85 Clay.
Laundry Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Laundry Workers No. 26—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple.

Letter Carriers—Sec., Thomas P. Tierney, 635a Castro. Meets 1st Saturday, 414 Mason.
Lithographers No. 17—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays—373 Golden Gate avenue.
Machinists No. 68—Meet Wednesdays, at Labor Temple.
Mallors No. 18—Meet 3rd Sundays, Labor Temple. Secretary, A. F. O'Neill, 771 17th avenue.
Marine Diesel Engineers No. 49—Ferry Building.
Material Teamsters No. 216—Meet Wednesdays, 200 Guerrero.
Masters, Mates and Pilots No. 40—H. F. Strother, Ferry Bldg.
Masters, Mates and Pilots No. 89—Ferry Building.
Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet Wednesdays, at Labor Temple.
Miscellaneous Employees No. 110—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, 131 Eighth.
Molders No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Molders' Auxiliary—Meet 1st Friday.
Moving Picture Operators—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 230 Jones.
Municipal Sewermen No. 534—200 Guerrero.
Musicians No. 6—Meet 2nd Thursday; Executive Board, Tuesday, 230 Jones.
Office Employees—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Ornamental Plasterers No. 460—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, 200 Guerrero.
Painters No. 19—Meet Mondays, 200 Guerrero.
Patternmakers—Meet 2nd and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple.
Paste Makers No. 10567—Meet last Saturday of month, 441 Broadway.
Photo Engravers—Meet 1st Friday, 150 Golden Gate avenue.
Post Office Clerks—Meet 4th Thursday, at Labor Temple.
Post Office Laborers—Sec., W. T. Colbert, 278 Lexington.
Printing Pressmen—Office, 231 Stevenson. Meets 2nd Monday, Labor Temple.
Professional Embalmers—Sec., Geo. Monahan, 765 Page.
Retail Shoe Salesmen No. 410—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, 273 Golden Gate Avenue.
Retail Clerks No. 432, 150 Golden Gate Ave.
Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.

Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meets Mondays, 59 Clay.
Sailmakers—Sec., Horace Kelly, 2558 29th Ave. Meet 1st Thursday, Labor Temple.
Sausage Makers—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 3953 Sixteenth.
Shipyards Laborers—Meet 1st Friday, Labor Temple.
Stationary Engineers No. 64—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 200 Guerrero.
Stationary Firemen—Meet 1st Tuesdays, at Labor Temple.
Steam Fitters No. 590—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Steam Shovel Men No. 45—Meet 1st Saturday, 268 Market.
Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.
Store Mounters No. 61—Sec., Manuel De Salles, R. F. D. 7, Niles, Calif.
Store Mounters No. 62—J. J. Kerlin, 1534 29th Ave., Oakland, Calif.
Street Carmen, Division 518—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Tailors No. 80—Office, Room 416, 163 Sutter. Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.
Teamsters No. 85—Meet Thursdays, 536 Bryant.
Technical Engineers No. 11—John Coughlan, 70 Lennox Way.
Theatrical Stage Employees—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 230 Jones.
Theatrical Wardrobe Attendants—Sec., Norah Alden, 288 9th.
Trackmen—Meet 4th Tuesday, Labor Temple.
Trade Union Promotional League (Label Section)—Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple. Market 7560.
Tunnel and Aqueduct Workers—P. O. Box 934, Livermore, Calif.
Typographical No. 21—Office, 16 First St. Meet 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.
United Laborers No. 1—Meet Tuesdays, at 200 Guerrero.
Upholsterers No. 28—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Watchmen No. 15689—Sec., E. Counihan, 106 Bosworth.
Waiters No. 30—Meet Wednesdays, 3 p. m., 1256 Market.
Waitresses No. 48—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays at 8 p. m.; 2nd and last Wednesdays, 3 p. m., at 1171 Market.
Water Workers—Sec., Thomas Dowd, 214 27th St. Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple.
Web Pressmen—Meet 4th Sunday, Labor Temple.
Window Cleaners No. 44—112 Valencia.

Brief Items of Interest

The following members of San Francisco unions died during the past week: John H. Muller of the retail drivers, Ferdinand Nemmrat of the stationery engineers, John Keller of the bottlers.

The following changes in delegates were made at the last meeting of the Labor Council: From Automobile Painters, Edw. M. Sullivan. Ferry Boatmen's Union, Fred Badie, vice Chas. Finkey. Hoisting Engineers, J. J. Hatrup, vice Frank Lively. Masters-Mates-Pilots, Edward F. Jensen, vice Geo. D. McLaughlin. Office Employees, Andrew Geggus, vice Jerome D'Ewart. Sailors, Andrew Furuseth, vice Geo. Larsen. Upholsterers, J. P. Ritchie, W. B. Hore, vice Henrickson and W. Delaney. Waiters No. 30, George Covert, vice H. V. Sheppard.

The weekly meetings of the Labor Day Committee being held in the Labor Temple each Saturday night are gradually whipping the Labor Day program into shape and a great field day is already assured for the pleasure of the hosts of labor on that occasion. There will be a number of world champion athletes on hand, so that a real treat is in store for those who enjoy sports of that kind. There will also be a variety of other entertainment features large enough to suit almost any taste. Prizes will be provided for the gate and the various contests, the committee already having a large number on hand and getting more each day.

Los Angeles Citizen: "Gus Becker is down from San Francisco, holding conferences with some employing bakers in the hope of arriving at a settlement of differences that have existed for some time. George Keller, business representative of Bakers No. 27 is aiding him. Gus is executive board member for the International Bakery and Confectionery Workers' Union for the coast."

The following changes have been made by the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers in officers and representatives: Harry P. Brigaerts, the successful young business agent of San Francisco, has been appointed to succeed T. C. Vickers, vice-president of the Pacific Coast district, Vickers having resigned. Harry W. Bell, International representative, has been appointed vice-president of the new district consisting of Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Utah and Colorado. Arthur Bennett, International representative, has been appointed vice-president of the new district consisting of Ohio, West Virginia, Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee and Kentucky. A Wilson, Building Trades Council business agent, Miami, Fla., has been appointed vice-president of the new district consisting of South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana. Edward D. Bieretz, Baltimore, has been made an assistant to the president.

The various Retail Clerks', Shoe Salesmen's and Grocery Clerks' Unions of San Francisco and Oakland have completed their arrangements for their annual picnic and family outing to be held at Pine-

hurst Park on next Sunday, August 24th. The same will be a joint affair for a real get-together event by these organizations. Dancing, athletic events and sports will be the order of the day, the principal feature of which will be a Cinderella contest, a beautiful pair of slippers to be given the winner. Tickets can only be secured from the members. Many valuable prizes have been donated by the merchants for different events, including gate prizes.

BARBERS' INITIATIVE.

California citizens have approved the humanitarian motives behind the Sunday closing law for barbers and the initiative measure will be on the November ballot, according to information released by the Secretary of State's office.

More than 100,000 registered voters subscribed their signatures on the initiative measure, the records show. Although only 91,125 signatures were necessary, the extra thousands indicated the popularity of the proposed six-day law.

California's ballot for the 1930 general election will prove to be a long one for the voter to fill out. With 21 measures referred to the people by the Legislature, the total will be increased by about four initiatives.

Places on the ballot for the initiative measures, such as the humanitarian Sunday closing law for barbers, will be decided by the Secretary of State, and the work of printing the long ballot will start within a few weeks.

Little doubt is expressed by many officials as to the passage of the six-day proposed law, which was qualified for the ballot with many thousands of extra signatures.

The barber initiative specifically exempts all amusements from the closing provision, it is pointed out. The sponsors have made it clear that the proposed measure is not a "blue law" in any sense of the term.

IRISH FILMS DUE SUNDAY.

Ireland's dramatic struggle for freedom will be depicted in a "made-in-Ireland" picture film which will be shown in the Knights of Columbus Hall, 150 Golden Gate avenue, on Sunday evening, August 24th.

It is a story of mother love and patriotism acted by the Irish Players' Guild of Dublin.

This is the first showing of the film west of New York. A suitable program of Irish folk song and music will also be rendered and a real Irish entertainment is assured.

The film is shown under the auspices of the local committee representing the Irish Press of Dublin and to aid the new daily newspaper soon to be established there by Eamon DeValera.

FIVE DAY WORK WEEK.

Upholsterers throughout the country are preparing for the fall season by including the five-day work week in new wage agreements, according to William Kohn, president of that international.

The general executive board is considering several of these proposals. President Kohn is stimulating the various locals to greater activity and as a result substantial wage increases are recorded in every section.

The mistress of the household represents the "purchasing power." She cannot go on a strike, but she can obviate the necessity of striking by demanding the union label.

LABOR FREEHOLDER TICKET.

The San Francisco Labor Council and the Building Trades Council have endorsed the following candidates for the Board of Freeholders to be elected at the August Primary to draft a new charter for this city, and all members of unions and those friendly to the labor movement and who believe in democracy in government and the right of the people to govern themselves in accordance with their desires are urged to supply themselves with cards giving the complete list of candidates so endorsed by applying to the offices of the Labor or Building Trades Council. The list is as follows:

Brouillet, Arthur W.	Hanley, James M.
Caulfield, C. Harold	Johnson, Theodore
Doyle, Thomas	Michelson, Leo
Duane, Walter H.	Mullen, James W.
Garritty, Thomas P.	Newsom, George
Gerberding, Mrs. Elizabeth	Sapiro, Milton D.
Glossor, Harry W.	Waterman, Truman S.
Gross, Felix	

Take the list to the polls with you on election day.

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